



HIV/AIDS, STD & TB Prevention MASSACHUSETTS

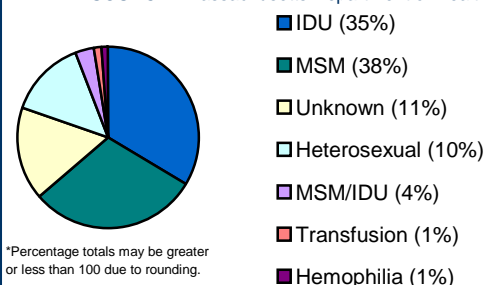
HIV/AIDS Epidemic

Massachusetts reported 18,525 cumulative AIDS cases to CDC as of December 2003.

Cumulative Reported AIDS Cases by Mode of Exposure, through 2001

*N = 16,949

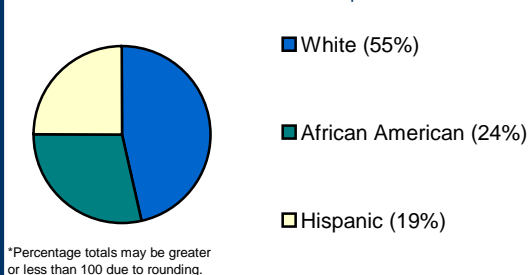
SOURCE: Massachusetts Department of Health



Cumulative Reported AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity, through 2001

*N = 16,949

SOURCE: Massachusetts Department of Health



Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

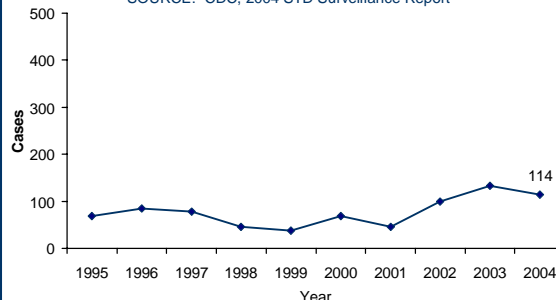
Syphilis

Primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis (the stages when syphilis is most infectious) remains a problem in the southern U.S. and some urban areas. In Massachusetts, the rate of P&S syphilis increased 64% from 1995-2004.

- Massachusetts ranked 20th among the 50 states with 1.8 cases of P&S syphilis per 100,000 persons
- There were no cases of congenital syphilis reported between 1995 and 2004 in Massachusetts.

P&S Syphilis Cases in Massachusetts, 1995-2004

SOURCE: CDC, 2004 STD Surveillance Report



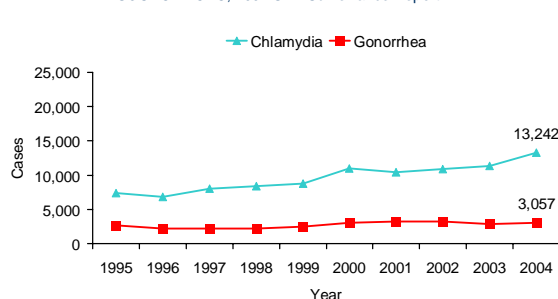
Chlamydia and Gonorrhea

Chlamydial and gonorrheal infections in women are usually asymptomatic and often go undiagnosed. Untreated, these infections can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), which can cause tubal infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain.

- Massachusetts ranked 42nd among the 50 states in chlamydial infection (205.8 per 100,000 persons) and 38th in the rate of gonorrhea infections (47.5 per 100,000 persons).
- The rate of chlamydia among Massachusetts women (294.3 cases per 100,000 females) was 2.7 times greater than among Massachusetts men (110.9 cases per 100,000 males)

Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Cases in Massachusetts, 1995-2004

SOURCE: CDC, 2004 STD Surveillance Report

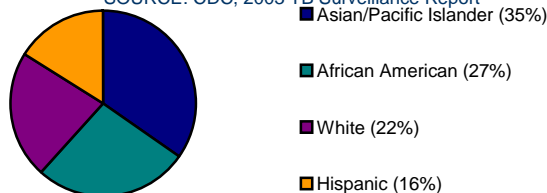


Tuberculosis

TB Cases by Race/Ethnicity, through 2003

N = 261

SOURCE: CDC, 2003 TB Surveillance Report



Although rates of tuberculosis (TB) infection in the U.S. have declined substantially since 1992, rates among foreign-born persons continued to increase. In 2003, Massachusetts reported

- The 24th highest rate of TB in the U.S.
- A total of 261 TB cases with 34% affecting Asian/Pacific Islanders and 27% affecting African Americans. In all, about 80% affecting foreign-born persons.

Program Initiatives Supported by CDC

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV/AIDS)

The Latino Health Institute in Boston, Massachusetts, received funding in the 2004 community-based program announcement under Category A, organizations providing HIV prevention services to members of racial/ethnic minority communities at high risk for HIV infection. The Institute specifically targets Latino injecting drug users (IDUs), their sex partners and family members. Building on staff experience and expertise, the program receives referrals from HIV outreach and substance abuse programs that target Latino IDUs; engages clients in prevention counseling activities; and focuses on collaborative efforts with other programs serving the same population.

National Center for HIV, STDs & TB Prevention Funding to Massachusetts, 2005 (US\$)

HIV/AIDS	\$15,532,416
STDs	\$2,019,118
TB	\$1,576,001

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

Beginning in the fall of 2003, the Massachusetts STD Prevention

Program performed a continuing epidemiologic analysis of syphilis cases among men who have sex with men (MSM). The ManHunt website, (www.manhunt.net), was identified as the primary internet meeting place for MSM in Massachusetts recently diagnosed with syphilis. The Massachusetts STD program, in conjunction with Maine and three additional New England states, established a prevention partnership with the website's owners and management. The syphilis banner advertisement "IT'S ON THE RISE" has been viewed more than 500,000 times in the five New England states and online member feedback has been positive.

Tuberculosis (TB)

TB cases in Massachusetts have remained relatively stable over the past three years. In 2001, 16 of 351 communities in Massachusetts were designated communities at high risk for TB. The state TB program has initiated community-based TB prevention projects at two sites, the Haitian community in Cambridge and the Chinese community in Malden, to help high-risk populations understand TB treatment and prevention and improve treatment adherence. The projects have been successful in involving the community agencies in TB prevention activities, which resulted in the agencies taking ownership of the activities and being active participants in raising awareness of TB in the community.

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